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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,041	03/26/2004	Kazuya Matsumoto	17575	9537
23389	7590	07/25/2007	EXAMINER	
SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC			SMITH, PHILIP ROBERT	
400 GARDEN CITY PLAZA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 300			3739	
GARDEN CITY, NY 11530				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/25/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/811,041	MATSUMOTO ET AL.
	Examiner Philip R. Smith	Art Unit 3739

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 May 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 8 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 8 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

[01] A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/23/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

[02] The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

[03] The rejection of claim 1 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda (5,681,260) in view of Biglieri (6,958,577) and Ben-Haim (6,788,967) is withdrawn.

[04] Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda (5,681,260) in view of Biglieri (6,958,577) and Nevo (6,594,517).

[05] Ueda discloses a capsule endoscope system comprising:

[05a] a capsule endoscope ("capsule type endoscope 150," 18/8), of which movement is controlled by a magnetic field externally applied (via "guided part 159," 18/50);

[05b] magnetic-field generating means ("magnetic force generating part 31," 18/45) for generating a magnetic field focused on one point to control the movement of the capsule endoscope traveling in a body cavity of a subject lying down on an examination table ("bed 10," 8/42-50); and

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- [05c] moving means for moving ("magnetic force generating apparatus 11," 8/51-65) the magnetic-field generating means relative to the examination table.
- [05d] a magnetic-field generating member ("guided part 159," 18/50) is arranged in at least one portion of the capsule endoscope.

[06] Ueda does not disclose moving means for moving the examination table relative to the magnetic-field generating means.

[06a] Biglieri discloses the following in 5/23-30:

According to a further embodiment of FIG. 6, a magnetic structure may be provided which is displaced relative to the patient table, hence to the body under examination or the part thereof to a predetermined extent and in predetermined directions.

In this case, the magnetic structure 1 or the patient table 2, or both may be displaced relative to each other.

[06b] Biglieri demonstrates the equivalence of the claimed invention with the invention disclosed by Ueda. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the examination table disclosed by Ueda could be moved relative to the magnetic-field generating means disclosed by Ueda, as opposed to the other way around. A skilled artisan may turn to this obvious and equivalent alternative if, for example, the magnets (due to their weight) are more difficult to move than the patient; or if the wires associated with an electromagnetic field-generating device are short or cumbersome.

[07] Ueda in view of Biglieri does not disclose that the magnetic field generating member ("guided part 159," as noted above) includes a plurality of magnetic coils arranged in the directions of three axes.

[07a] Nevo discloses a plurality of magnetic coils arranged in the directions of three axes, which perpendicularly intersect one another ("coils 22, 24, 26, as more particularly illustrated in

FIG. 1a, have axes of known orientation with respect to each other, which axes have components in the three orthogonal planes," 4/66-5/2).

- [07b] At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the "guided part 159" disclosed by Ueda with the orthogonal coils disclosed by Nevo. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so in order to "enable more precise control of the position, direction and operation of the device" (4/5-7).
- [07c] Nevo discloses that a current may be selectively supplied to at least one of the plurality of magnetic coils in a time series manner to control the movement of the capsule endoscope by the interaction thereof with the magnetic-field generating means: "the electrical currents through coils 22, 24, 26 may be controlled by the processing and control unit 10 to cause the torque generating module 20 to generate a resultant magnetic dipole interacting with the homogenous magnetic field produced by the MRI magnet 42 to produce a torque of the desired direction and magnitude, which is applied to the intra-body device 30, to steer it or to otherwise activate it" (5/4-11).

Additional Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- [08] Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda (5,681,260) in view of Biglieri (6,958,577).
- [09] Ueda discloses a capsule endoscope system comprising:
 - [09a] a capsule endoscope ("capsule type endoscope 150," 18/8), of which movement is controlled by a magnetic field externally applied (via "guided part 159," 18/50);

- [09b] magnetic-field generating means ("magnetic force generating part 31," 18/45) for generating a magnetic field focused on one point to control the movement of the capsule endoscope traveling in a body cavity of a subject lying down on an examination table ("bed 10," 8/42-50); and
- [09c] moving means for moving ("magnetic force generating apparatus 11," 8/51-65) the magnetic-field generating means relative to the examination table;
- [09d] a magnetic-field generating member ("guided part 159," 23/18) arranged in at least one portion of the capsule endoscope, wherein the magnetic-field generating member includes at least one magnetic coil (23/17), the magnetic-field generating means is controlled such that a magnetic field is intermittently applied (34/66-35/16); and
- [09e] the position of the capsule endoscope is detected by the magnetic field generating member ("By detecting the position of the guided part 159 with the hall sensor 131, the position of the capsule type endoscope 150 is detected," 18/43-51); the invention of Ueda is capable of position sensing when the magnetic field is not applied.

[10] Ueda does not disclose moving means for moving the examination table relative to the magnetic-field generating means.

[10a] Biglieri discloses the following in 5/23-30:

According to a further embodiment of FIG. 6, a magnetic structure may be provided which is displaced relative to the patient table, hence to the body under examination or the part thereof to a predetermined extent and in predetermined directions.

In this case, the magnetic structure 1 or the patient table 2, or both may be displaced relative to each other.

[10b] Biglieri demonstrates the equivalence of the claimed invention with the invention disclosed by Ueda. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the examination table disclosed by Ueda could be moved relative to the magnetic-field generating means disclosed by Ueda, as opposed to the other way around. A skilled artisan may turn to this obvious and equivalent alternative if, for example, the magnets (due to their weight) are more difficult to move than the patient; or if the wires associated with an electromagnetic field-generating device are short or cumbersome.

Response to Arguments

[11] Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

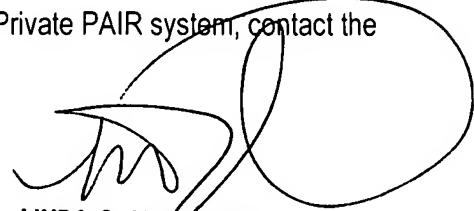
[12] A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

[13] Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip R. Smith whose telephone number is (571) 272 6087 and whose email address is philip.smith@uspto.gov.

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[14] The examiner can normally be reached between 9:00am and 5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272 4764.

[15] Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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